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Highest of all in Leavening Power—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

LINDSEY TALKS.

Kentucky's Brainy Junior Senator Enthusias the Democracy of Louisville.

On Wednesday evening of last week United States Senator Wm. Lindsay addressed a big gathering of Democrats at Louisville. Among other things he said:

The Senate went further and better than the House in reducing the tax on woolen goods. In this removing an iniquitous taxation the Senate bill was preferable to the House bill. By this reduction the Democratic party saved the people of the United States from paying \$250,000,000 a year, which they have been paying, and if the Democratic party had accomplished nothing else, it would yet have deserved the lasting gratitude and the entire confidence of the American people.

Senator Lindsay showed how Grant, Arthur, Garfield and various Republican leaders had favored lower taxation, or a species of reform; high tariff had been but a makeshift with the Republican party until McKinley came along and declared high tariff to be a "principle" of the Republican party.

During a discussion of the tariff on sugar, Senator Lindsay showed that under the McKinley Bill the sum of \$10,000,000 was drawn out of the Treasury of the United States annually as a bounty to the Louisiana sugar growers. At this point he told that without the votes of the two Senators from Louisiana the Democrats could not have passed a bill to supply the McKinley bill, "and yet we hear that the tariff bill was framed in the interest of the sugar growers in the South, in favor of this and that, and God knows how many trusts."

Then he described how protection was the father of trusts, and argued the fallacy of opinions among those Democrats who would favor the McKinley bill as compared with the present bill. The effect of the McKinley bill had been to raise sugar stock in the market from \$56 to \$134 a share. When the McKinley bill was introduced the prices leaped from \$56 to \$95, and as soon as the McKinley bill became a law, that stock went to \$134.

The Democrats had, on account of sugar state Senators, been unable to do away with all of this, but the Democrats were able to lower the bounty, so that, though the bill has been in force but six weeks, shares of sugar stock are now selling at \$84, and were selling at \$115 when the bill was passed. He said that there were forty Democrats to vote to repeal all of the protection for sugar, and if the Republican Senators would contribute four votes the last vestige of this iniquitous trust would be wiped out. He did not believe that the Republicans would do this, for too many Republican Senators had remained silent in their seats, absolutely refusing to answer to their names, when they recently did have the opportunity to destroy trusts, which they now charge the Democrats with and make pretenses of deploring.

A dropping of a pin could almost have been heard in the house when Senator Lindsay discussed the labor question in connection with high or low tariff. He showed that the protected manufacturer at once made war upon the laborer as soon as a reduction of the tariff was broached, and made this war for the purpose of maintaining or increasing the protecting tariff. The laborer was considered the least resisting force, and by declaring that they would have to reduce his daily pay, the protected manufacturer sought to intimidate those advocating tariff reduction or reform. No manufacturer ever said that he would have to be content with smaller profits; that the Board of Directors would have to cut the salary of the President, of the Secretary, or of themselves. It was always the laborer's pay that had to be cut. History did not bear out these facts. Notwithstanding the heavy reduction on woolen goods, the coat makers had recently gone on a strike, and had been taken back at the price they demanded.

The cloakmakers have just won a strike whereby they go back to work at increased prices. This and more has happened under the present Tariff Bill, and in these instances the new bill made the heaviest reduction on the material involved in the manufacture.

As further bearing upon high and low tariff Senator Lindsay briefly reviewed the strikes in this country, taking up the panic in 1873, subsequent strikes, including the Homestead strike, to prove that reduction of the tariff could not be held up as a cause of these evils.

The fallacy of the argument of protectionists was touched upon with convincing clearness, and in closing this feature of his address he said that you can not protect the wheat grower or the cotton raiser because they raise more than they can sell in America, and must go abroad to market where they have to compete under a free trade. He created laughter by declaring that "we have in this country a man named Reed, who is down in the country districts of Maine telling the people to send Representatives to Washington who will just let the tariff alone for a little while, give the people a breathing spell and all would be well." Then referring to McKinley, Senator Lindsay remarked: "I would like to hear him say that he will favor the restoration of the former tariff on articles which I have named," meaning woolen goods and the like which he had read from the list.

The complaint of the Republicans now, he said, was not that the Democrats had done what they should not have done, but that they had failed to undo in one year all of the devilry that the Republicans had done in 30 years.

Senator Lindsay next took up finance, and demonstrated the unfortunate, hampered condition to which the Republicans had brought the United States Treasury, especially in cutting off means of getting gold into the Treasury, through binding the government to pay off so many obligations in gold.

In conclusion, he expressed an abiding faith in the good judgment of the American people and in the ability of the Democratic party to lead the people right.

Not a Candidate.

There have been conflicting dispatches; some telling that Secretary Carlisle would be a candidate for United States Senator, and others denying the report. The following from the Paducah Standard, the editor of which is Secretary Carlisle's private Secretary, may be considered as reliable:

"With a full understanding of its great difficulties, Secretary Carlisle assumed the Treasury portfolio, and after two years of struggling to overcome almost insurmountable obstacles he has reached comparatively smooth sailing. There is now a steadily increasing balance in the Treasury, the financial clouds have rolled by, every government obligation is promptly paid as it falls due. A renewal bill has been enacted which produces ample means to meet governmental expenses, the officers have all been filled and the place hunters have retired to the rear. In the future he can devote his time to financial and administrative reforms, a work for which his great gifts have peculiarly fitted him, and in which he takes great satisfaction. His relations with the President are most cordial, and he is the most trusted and influential member of the cabinet. Furthermore, the Senatorial term will begin March 5, 1896, and should he be a successful candidate he would have to retire from the cabinet at the close of his third year as Secretary, and before he had accomplished all the results contemplated when he accepted the position.

It is conceded that if Secretary Carlisle had not voluntarily retired from the Senate he would have been re-elected without opposition at the close of each term so long as he lived. Why should he contest now for what he voluntarily relinquished two years ago? Secretary Carlisle does not feel called upon to be constantly reiterating to the public that he is not a candidate for Senator, but those who are familiar with his views on the subject know that he will not now nor will he be next year a Senatorial candidate. He prefers to remain in the Cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury.

LAND OF HOMES

Statistics of Ownership and Indebtedness in Kentucky.

The Citizens of the State Appear in Excellent Financial Condition.

Washington, Oct. 19.—The census office this evening issued a bulletin giving statistics of ownership and debt in Kentucky. The report deals with farms, homes and mortgages and shows that the State is in good financial condition.

In regard to farms, the report says the conclusion is that 34.73 per cent. of the farm families here, and 65.27 per cent. own the farms cultivated by them; that 1.06 of the farm owning families own subject to encumbrance, and 95.94 per cent. own free of encumbrance. Among one hundred farm families thirty-five hire their farms, three own with encumbrance, and sixty-two own without encumbrance. On the owned farms there are liens amounting to \$5,336,854; which is 40.11 per cent. of their value, and this debt bears interest at the average rate of 6.68 per cent. making the annual average interest charge \$71 to each family. Each owned and encumbered farm on the average is worth \$2,665, and is subject to a debt of \$1,009.

The corresponding facts for homes are that 67.98 per cent. of the home families here and 32.02 per cent. own their homes; that of the home owning families 93.21 per cent. own free of encumbrance, and 6.79 per cent. with encumbrance. In one hundred home families, on the average, 68 hire their homes, 2 own with encumbrance and thirty without encumbrance. The debt on owned homes aggregates \$3,034,684 or \$1.74 per cent. of their value, and bears interest at the average rate of 6.74 per cent. so that the annual amount of interest to each home averages \$57. An average debt of \$842 encumbers each home, and which has the average value of \$2,651.

There are six cities in the State in the class of those having a population of 8,000 to 100,000, and in these cities 68.59 per cent. of the families hire and 31.41 per cent. own their homes. Of the home owning families 8.59 per cent. own with encumbrance and 91.41 per cent. own free of encumbrance. In one hundred home families, on the average, 68 hire their homes, 3 that own with encumbrance, and 29 that own without encumbrance. The liens on the owned homes are 27.89 per cent. of the value of those subject to lien. Several averages show that the rate of interest is 7.18 per cent., value of each owned and encumbered home \$4,540; lien on the same, \$1,260, and the yearly interest charges on each home \$91.

In Louisville, 75.68 per cent. of the home families here and 24.32 per cent. own their homes; 7.46 per cent. of the home owning families have encumbrances on their homes and 92.54 per cent. own and occupy homes free of encumbrance. Among one hundred families, on the average, 76 hire their homes, 2 own with encumbrance and 22 without encumbrance. Averages for each owned and encumbered home: Encumbrance \$557; value \$2,654. Interest charge for one year, \$33; rate of interest 6 per cent; homes are encumbered for 21 per cent. of their value.

Real estate purchase and improvement, when not associated with other objects, caused 71.05 per cent. of the farm families to incur 62.25 per cent. of the farm debt and 76.87 per cent. of the home families to incur 63.95 per cent. of the home debt.

The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Caillouette, Druggist, Beersville, Ill., says: To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail, and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began to use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We want keep store or house without it." Get a free trial at H. K. Woods drug store.

Every family should be provided with a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It is a special specific for colds and coughs.

FOUR THIS TIME.

They Secure \$20,000 in Thirty Minutes.

A Hold-Up on the Texas Pacific at High Noon.

Fort Worth, Texas, October 19.—

The west bound Texas and Pacific through train for California, leaving here at 9 a. m., was robbed about 12 o'clock today, seventy miles west of here, near Gordon. The robbers secured about \$20,000 from the Pacific express company, and but for their inability to open the safe of the Texas and Pacific coal company, containing \$20,000 in gold, would have made a better haul. Four men did the deed. They came upon a section gang about noon, covered them with Winchester and forced them to spread the rails and flag the oncoming train. The engineer and fireman were then lined up with the section gang, and guarded, while two men entered the express car and confronted the messenger before he was aware of their presence. Messenger Marshall was ordered to open the safe containing the money of the Texas and Pacific company. Telling them he could not do this, they seized a pick and rained the combination, remarking, "If we can't get that money those d—d miners at Thurber don't."

The robbers fled southward, and no trace of them has yet been secured. Rewards aggregating \$1,000 have been offered for their arrest. The money secured was taken from the way safe.

The train crew first saw something was wrong when they were four miles east of Gordon. After two of the robbers had covered the engineer and fireman with Winchester, two more of the gang made their appearance. These two then looted the express car taking every valuable package except those in the through safe.

When the robbers disappeared the train was run with the throttle wide open, to Gordon, from which point the railway, express and county officers were notified by telegraph of the crime. Poses were formed at once to pursue the bandits. When the train arrived at Thurber, an engine loaded with a posse armed for business was found waiting under a full head of steam, and it, as hurried to the scene of the daring hold-up. Marshall, the express messenger, refused to say anything about the robbery. "There was no attempt on the part of the robbers to conceal their faces with masks or anything else. The robbers escaped into the grand canyon, which was only two hundred yards from where the train was stopped. The place of the robbery was a pass cut through the mountains.

MORE OF BRECK.

How Will Madeline Get Her Money from Willie?

Washington, Oct. 19.—On a motion by Mr. Calderon Carlisle, counsel for Madeline Pollard in the case of Pollard v. W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, the court of appeals for the District of Columbia ordered the appeal which had been asked for in this case stricken from the docket of the court on the ground that it had not been entered within the statutory time. This ends the litigation as far as the courts of the district are concerned and leaves the plaintiff free to collect her reward of \$15,000 and costs from Colonel Breckinridge when and however she can. Col. Breckinridge's salary for the remainder of his congressional term is exempt by law from seizure, and there is no provision in the law of the District of Columbia, as there is on the statutes of some of the States, for the arrest and detention of any person about to leave the jurisdiction of the State without complying with the judgments of its courts.

When a doctor considers it necessary to prescribe Sarsaparilla he simply orders a bottle of Ayer's, knowing full well that he will obtain thereby a safer and purer preparation than any other which the drug store can furnish. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the superior medicine.

Children Cry for
Fitcher's Castoria.

DEATHS CRUEL BLOW.

Governor Brown's Daughter Susan Yields to Remorseless Consumption.

Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 20.—Miss Susan Brown, daughter of Governor Brown, died at the executive mansion at 9:30 o'clock this morning, after an illness of about six months. Miss Brown was the second daughter of the Governor, and was a highly accomplished and beautiful young woman. She had just passed her 23d birthday.

Though an invalid for many weary weeks she bore her suffering with remarkable fortitude and patience, and by her lovely disposition won the hearts of many sympathizing friends at the State capital. She has long been a sufferer from weak lungs, and about a year ago consumption began to slowly develop.

The best of medical skill was employed, but she has been in a dying condition for several weeks. The remains were embalmed this morning and will be taken to Henderson Monday afternoon. The funeral services will occur in that city on Tuesday. Governor Brown was greatly attached to his beautiful daughter and his grief intense.

Caldwell Circuit Court.

[Princeton Banner.]

Nine cases against Milton Elson for violating the prohibition law were dismissed with leave to reneat.

Wm. Miller was fined \$25 and given ten days in jail for carrying concealed weapons.

Thos. Towery was fined \$50 for giving liquor to a minor.

Geo. Lamb was fined \$25 for disturbing a lawful assembly.

Chas. Lewis was fined \$75 and cost for breach of the peace.

The case against Jim Woods, shooting craps, was dismissed.

John Cartwright was fined \$50 and cost for furnishing liquor to a minor.

Herbert Woolf was fined \$40 and ten days in jail for carrying concealed weapons.

The case against John Asher, jr. for violating the prohibition law was filed away.

Wm. Kennedy was tried for lunacy and being found of unsound mind was ordered to be conveyed to the asylum at Hopkinsville.

Frank Watkins and Jos. Parsons were fined \$50 each for gaming.

Frank Adams was fined \$13 for mutilating a tombstone.

Jack Yandell was fined \$15 for a breach of the peace.

John Jessup was given two years in the penitentiary for malicious shooting.

N. C. Hoover applied for license to practice law and S. Hodge and W. B. Henderson were appointed to examine him.

The Distillers Organize.

The distillers of Kentucky formed an association at Louisville last week under the name of the Kentucky Distillers Association. It was unanimously agreed that the production should not exceed 15,000,000 gallons. The amount each distiller is allowed to manufacture is to be allotted by a table of percentage, based on the capacity of the plant and the volume of business of previous years. The table of percentage is to be fixed by the Board of Managers of the new association.

This curtailing is to prevent distillers from giving way to the natural tendency of over production which arises through the passage of the new law, and will wipe out the predictions of those prophets who stated that Kentucky distillers would manufacture 60,000,000 gallons of liquor in one year under the new eight year bonded period.

A committee was appointed to go to Frankfort and protest against a high tax valuation of whiskey. It is complained that eleven dollars a barrel on whiskey is too high, and the committee will seek to have it reduced. The committee will visit Frankfort at once, for the reason that all protests and arguments must be in by October 22.

Paris, Oct. 19.—The annual ceremony of placing an emblem upon the tomb of General Lafayette was participated in today by upwards of 150 Americans. Several members of the Lafayette family were also among the participants.

SHOT DOWN.

An Attempted Lynching Causes Bloodshed in Ohio.

Washington C. H., O., Oct. 17.—The attempt of a mob to lynch Wm. Dolby, a negro prisoner, after he had been tried and sentenced to twenty years in prison, resulted in a terrible tragedy here this evening. The effort to save the prisoner has caused the lives of three persons and two others are fatally wounded. Probably a dozen more are injured, some of them seriously. They were shot by the militia guarding the jail, who fired upon an attacking party.

It is claimed that the persons who were standing in the street and taking no part in the assault upon the jail. The people are frenzied and threaten to dynamite the court house. Additional troops have been ordered from Cincinnati, Columbus, Chillicothe and other points.

Wm. Dolby, the negro whom the mob sought, one week ago criminally assaulted Mrs. Mary C. Boyd, aged 55 years, at Parrotts Station, near here, and was captured at Delaware, Ohio. He was brought into court at 4 o'clock this afternoon and pleaded guilty, receiving a sentence of twenty years in the penitentiary.

HERE'S TROUBLE

Chinese Concerned in a Rumup in Chicago.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—The Chinese of this city are excited and the fire department is worried over the fact that a celestial bulletin has been issued offering \$500 reward for the death of Inspector Conway, or Inspector Courie, of the city fire department. Some time ago a Chinese witness in an arson case disappeared. The police authorities looked high and low for the man, but the power of the Six Companies was great. Then to break the spirit of the heathen the police began the system of raids that landed from thirty to forty Mongols in the station house each night for playing fan tan or opium smoking. This disconnected the Chinese and yesterday a yell informant told the detectives that circulars had been distributed among the faithful offering the above reward for the death of either of the two inspectors, who had been so active in pursuing Hip Lung, the errant witness.

The informant said that negotiations had been conducted with New York Highbinders, looking toward the having of an Eastern thug to come out West and end the existence of the two inspectors.

ANOTHER BATTLE

Said to Have Been Fought on the Yalu River.

London, Oct. 20.—A dispatch received here today from Shanghai says that, according to Chinese advice, a severe battle has been fought on the lower portion of the Yalu river. The Japanese are said to have crossed the river, and to have attacked the Chinese, but it is reported that after very fierce fighting the Japanese were repulsed. Both sides are said to have lost heavily.

The Chinese do not claim a decisive victory, but they declare that they will maintain their position at every hazard. No confirmation of the dispatch is obtainable, but it is thought probable that fighting has actually occurred.

What Congress Did.

Speaker Crisp thus sums up what the Democratic congress has done for the people:

We have repealed the McKinley law.

We have greatly reduced taxation.

We have made living a great deal cheaper.

We have made all kinds of money taxable.

We have taxed all the surplus incomes.

We have restored freedom of elections.

We have reduced public expenditures and we have declared undying hostility to all trusts and monopolies, organized for the oppression of the people.

We are offering special inducements on stores for churches and school houses, we have the best stove and the lowest price.

Plasco & Son.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. Auer, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to advertise it. Few families with intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." CAROL MARTY, D. D., New York City.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria' and shall always continue to do so, as it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDWIN F. PARKER, M. D., 12th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

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BOOKS STATIONERY, BRUSHES, SPONGES, FINE SOAPS, OILS, ETC. ETC. LEAD.

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We also handle Pure Brandy, Liqueurs and Wines; price from \$1 to \$5 per gallon

G. G. HAMMOND

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Watches, Clocks Silverware
AND SPECTACLES.

His Goods are as good as the best, don't be afraid of them because the prices are low. He is asking only a small profit. Everything is just as he represents it. He is a reliable Jeweler.

J. H. RAMAGE,

Contractor * and * Builder.

MARION, KENTUCKY.
Contracts made for all kinds of buildings. Does the Best Work, at Remarkably Low Figures. Give him a trial.

While in Chicago, Mr. Charles L. Kahler, a prominent shoe merchant of Des Moines, Iowa, had quite a serious time of it. He took such a severe cold that he could hardly talk, or navigate, but the prompt use of Chamberlain's cough remedy cured him of his cold so quickly that others at the hotel who had bad colds followed his example and half a dozen persons ordered it from the nearest drug store. They were profuse in their thanks to Mr. Kahler for telling them how to cure a bad cold so quickly. For sale by Moore & Orme.

Cure for Headache.
As a remedy for all forms of Headache, Electric Bitters has proved the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the power of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottle only fifty cents at the drug store of H. K. Woods.

Mrs. Jas. H. Beavers, of Cave-in-Rock, Ill., says: "I was visiting Mrs. Wash Johnson, of Crittenden county, and was suffering from indigestion, which caused severe pains in my stomach, and Mrs. Johnson gave me one teaspoonful of Skelton's Tonic and Liver Regulator, which relieved me in two minutes. I consider it a great liver medicine."

To Stock Breeders.
The attention of the stock raisers of Crittenden county is called to the fine Percheron stallion Voltaire; register No. 15,149. He is a fine animal in every respect. Can be seen at my farm, 3 miles south of Weston, Ky. F. M. Danie.

FARM FOR SALE.
I have a farm of 125 acres, lying in Flatlick creek, Crittenden county, Ky., that I want to sell. It is well improved and has plenty of lasting water on it. Terms easy. Come and see me.
W. C. WATSON.

CRUCE & NUNN

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

MARION, KENTUCKY.
Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to their care.